



U.S. VIRGIN ISLANDS SEQUESTRATION IMPACT ANALYSIS FOR FISCAL YEARS 2013 TO 2021

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U.S. Virgin Islands Sequestration Impact Analysis for Fiscal Years 2013 to 2021

Automatic federal spending cuts or sequestration included in the Budget Control Act of 2011 and modified by the American Taxpayer Relief Act of 2012 to avoid the fiscal cliff, will impact the U.S. Virgin Islands beginning on March 1, 2013. The enacted legislation extended most expiring tax cuts associated with the \$500 billion in income tax increases and automatic spending cuts, and intended to reduce the U.S. federal budget deficit by \$2.1 trillion before Fiscal Year 2021. Unless congressional legislation is enacted to rescind the March 1, 2013 sequestration, \$85 billion in automatic federal spending cuts, \$42.7 billion in defense, \$28.7 billion in non-defense, \$9.9 billion in Medicare, and \$4 billion in both mandatory defense and non-defense spending cuts, will occur. Intended as a compromise to reduce the U.S. federal budget deficit by \$1.5 trillion over a ten year period, enormous fiscal and economic uncertainty will prevail, affecting not only the U.S. economy, but the Virgin Islands economy if sequestration cuts are fully implemented. For the Territory, the fiscal impact of reduced grant federal spending is estimated to exceed over \$10 million annually, totalling over \$100 million by Fiscal Year 2021.

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The Harkin Report, "Under Threat," released by the U.S. Senate Appropriations Subcommittee on Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, and Related Agencies identified specific federal support programs that assist local residents and are exempted from automatic across-the-board spending cuts or sequestration listed in the both Table 1 and the Appendix. These programs include Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program ("SNAP"), Temporary Assistance for Needy Families ("TANF"), Child Nutrition Programs, and Unemployment Trust Fund exempt funding. Medicare benefits are not reduced, but payments to individual providers will be reduced by 2%. The automatic federal spending cuts will be applied to educational, environmental, energy, economic development, extended unemployment benefits, and disaster relief programs that impact the Territory.

The federal spending cuts will hamper ongoing economic recovery efforts in the U.S. Virgin Islands. Reduced public sector spending lowers potential consumption and investment needed to

sustain the current economic recovery. Federal spending will impact education, human services and transportation systems almost immediately and will continue a negative impact for future years. These impacts are in addition to the current 5% cut in Government Fiscal Year 2013 operating budget, a growing unfunded pension liability, and ever increasing healthcare and mental health costs. Virgin Islanders must be prepared to face additional fiscal and economic uncertainty in the coming years, unless federal legislation is enacted to resolve these fiscal issues before the March 1, 2013 sequestration.

Legislative Overview of the Federal Government Sequestration Process

In an effort to reduce the growing federal deficit, Congress enacted the Budget Control Act of 2011 ("BCA") that required federal spending cuts. The legislation increased the current statutory limit on the public debt, to the current \$16.39 trillion, but authorized automatic spending cuts or sequestration, triggering the \$109 billion expenditure component of the fiscal cliff. The \$85 billion in federal sequestration spending cuts will occur automatically unless alternative congressional legislation is enacted before March 1, 2013. If not, federal grant funding to state and territorial governments will be reduced by \$5.8 billion according to current Federal Funds Information for States analysis. For Virgin Islands departments and agencies, the sequestration will reduce federal grant funding to the Department of Education by \$2.6 million, the Department of Human Services by \$1.7 million, including Head Start by over \$700 thousand, and the Department of Public Works is subject to \$1.6 million in potential reductions.

The Congressional Budget Office ("CBO") and Congressional Research Service ("CRS") along with the U.S. Government Accountability Office ("GAO") have extensively researched the fiscal and economic impact of the spending cuts on the federal deficit. Currently, the federal deficit is approximately 73% of U.S. gross domestic product ("GDP"), and without substantial spending cuts, the federal deficit will continue to rise. Federal public officials are understandably concerned with the growing budget deficit

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especially in light of future U.S. demographics. GAO reported as the population ages, Medicare, Medicaid and Social Security expenditures will increase and be underfunded as experienced workers retire; therefore, future cuts in spending and entitlements to the Territory are expected.

The first phase of the enacted discretionary BCA spending cuts has been implemented. Currently, over \$900 billion in appropriated discretionary spending for Fiscal Years 2012 to 2021 has been automatically reduced. For the second phase, the Joint Committee did not develop the legislation and Congress failed to meet the January 15, 2012 deadline allowing automatic spending cuts to begin on January 2, 2013, however this was extended to March 1, 2013 by the American Taxpayer Relief Act legislation signed by the President on January 2, 2013. The fiscal impact of both phases of the BCA federal spending cuts will have an enormous effect for Fiscal Years 2013 to 2021 on the Territory.

Before further discussing the impact of federal spending cuts, clarification of the sequestration process is necessary. CRS staff defined sequestration as “an automatic application of uniform spending reductions to enforce stringent budget goals.” The sequestration criteria embodied in the BCA set in place two across-the-board spending cut phases intended to reduce the federal deficit by \$2.1 trillion over Fiscal Years 2012 to 2021 using elements of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act ("BBEDCA"). Sections 255 and 256 of the BBEDCA legislation allows both uniform percentage cuts in all programs, projects and activities ("PPA") and allows for exemptions and special rules for Medicare, Children's Health Insurance Program, SNAP, TANF, and Child Nutrition programs, all current approaches to benefit low-income residents of the Territory. BCA legislation automatically triggers the federal sequestration reduction process only after:

- Establishment of mandated discretionary spending limits for Fiscal Years 2012-2021, only if Congress appropriated funding above the annual legislated limit

annually, whereby the sequestration eliminates the difference.

- Failure by Congress to enact legislation from the Joint Select Committee on Deficit Reduction by January 15, 2012 which is intended to reduce the deficit by at least \$1.2 trillion. This failure would trigger sequestration of spending for Fiscal Years 2013-2021, a one-year sequestration of discretionary spending for Fiscal Year 2013, and discretionary spending limits for Fiscal Years 2014-2021.

To clarify the federal sequestration process, and protect critical federal programs that assist the Territory, the Sequestration Transparency Act ("STA") was enacted in August 2012 to give the President authority to identify sequestered cuts including defense and non-defense, both discretionary and mandatory. The STA legislation also required the U.S. Office of Management and Budget ("OMB") to produce a sequestration report, released in September 2012 that identified preliminary BBEDCA automatic spending cuts of \$109 billion, starting in Fiscal Year 2013. For the territories, U.S. Department of Interior Insular Affairs budget accounts are subject to BCA sequestration but were exempted based on STA regulations. OMB preliminary reductions under BCA sequester and consistent with BBEDCA guidelines are as follows:

- A reduction of 9.4 % in 2013 for discretionary defense appropriations for each non-exempt item and 10.0% for non-exempt mandatory appropriations.
- A reduction of 8.2% in 2013 on discretionary non-defense appropriations for each non-exempt item and 7.6% for non-exempt mandatory other than Medicare and for selected health programs.
- A reduction of 2.0% in 2013 non-defense Medicare and mandatory components of selected health programs.

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Discretionary spending must be annually appropriated, while mandatory spending is authorized by legislation. Using STA assumptions, the White House and OMB identified sequestration percentage reductions for 1,200 federal budget accounts, including 897 non-defense federal accounts subject to potential sequestration automatic reductions including the newly enacted extended unemployment benefits funding. Taking into consideration BBEDCA exemptions and including the 2% limit on Medicare providers, the direct impact of BCA mandated spending cuts to the Virgin Islands is estimated to total \$10 million to \$12 million annually, totalling over \$100 million by Fiscal Year 2021. These exclude required adjustments for federally-funded administrative certain expenses for exempt programs that fund local Medicare, SNAP, TANF, and unemployment compensation expenditures.

Direct costs are estimated while indirect costs to residents of the Virgin Islands remain uncertain. Federal spending cuts to education programs, such as Head Start, Title 1 and special education grants, along with reductions in HIV and cancer screening, immunization programs, substance abuse programs, veterans assistance programs, job training and employment services for both recently and long-term unemployed workers and dislocated worker programs, child care subsidies for working parents, and adjustments to entitlements programs including Social Security, Medicare and Medicaid, are difficult to estimate for the Territory.

Sequestration Impact on the Government of the Virgin Islands Fiscal Policies

To estimate the direct fiscal impact of the federal sequestration reductions for the Virgin Islands, the full 9.4 % reduction was applied to defense-related federal funding and the 8.2 % was applied to non-defense government entities receiving federal funds listed in the U.S. Virgin Islands Executive Budget for Fiscal Year 2013. The estimated fiscal impact of STA preliminary sequestration reductions is over \$13 million from a \$162 million federally-funded Fiscal Year 2013 projected budget. Adjusting for federal exemptions, total spending reductions

total over \$10 million. Table 1 documents the estimated total and the exempt impact of the federal funding sequestration by fiscal entity.

For this analysis, it is difficult to identify precisely the exact mandatory or discretionary appropriation amounts for each exempt or non-exempt program, given the perplexity associated with Medicare and other selected health programs. More importantly, federal legislative rules involving administrative related expenses for exempt government programs are now subject to the federal sequestration cuts.

Using the definition of “exempted programs” provided in the detailed STA report, projected federal funds for the Government of the Virgin Islands were listed in Appendix A and summarized by government entity for Fiscal Year 2013 in Table 1. The lower 7.6% for federal non-exempt mandatory grants and 2% Medicare provider reductions were not included. Linking STA based PPA designations to local federally-funded programs by government entity supplied in the Fiscal Year 2013 Virgin Islands Executive Budget made the federal program identification task difficult. To avoid possible sequestration or other federal program reduction conflicts, local recipients of federal funding must maintain close communications with their federal counterparts in order to determine the full impact of the BCA-triggered automatic sequestration program reductions.

To manage the federal automatic reduction cuts by government entity and functional budget categories, the following tables provide the analysis that will serve as the basis when making sequestration reduction adjustments. Table 2 categorizes by funding proportion, government entity budgets and funded positions derived from federal grant funding. For many exempted federally-funded programs, administrative functions are subject to sequestration reductions. All personnel costs should be reviewed in comparison to other budgeted program items which are detailed in Table 3.

Percentage portions of federal funding outlays summarized by government categories were derived in Table 4. The percentage of federally-

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funded budgeted categories by government entity, in comparison to total General Fund appropriations for Fiscal Year 2013, were also derived and listed in Table 4.

General Fund appropriations generally support federal program related personnel services and associated fringe benefits outlays. In total, any automatic reduction in federal funding support will impact personnel and non-personnel outlays disproportionately. Maintaining federally-funded public assistance services, income support, and other federally-funded programs, remains critical. In addition, federal payments of salaries to local personnel circulate in the Virgin Islands economy; therefore, sequestration automatic reductions to both local salaries and procurements reduce the multiplicative capacity of federal staff expenditures.

Federal Sequestration Automatic Reductions Impact on the Government of the Virgin Islands Entities

U.S. state and local governments, including all territories, may match or share overall project costs as a requirement for receiving federal funding. Territorial government entities with high personnel outlays may experience fiscal difficulties while adjusting to federal automatic sequestration reductions and may have to reduce salaries or staffing levels. Despite the proportionate share of personnel outlays by government entities receiving federal funds that average lower than the General Fund legislatively approved outlays, any reduction in federal funds for personnel or non-personnel expenses is either absorbed, reduced or cut by the government entity. As a result, if a federally-funded program is subject to automatic sequestration, the reduced federal outlay will have to either be absorbed or the federal program will have to be reduced or eliminated entirely.

Federal BBEDCA legislation allows federal administrative expenses, including personnel compensation, travel, transportation, communication, equipment, supplies, materials, and other expenses to be subject to sequestration. Government entities with exempt

programs must obtain guidance either from OMB or the federal agency. Depending on the requirements of the federal funded program, alternative funding may be required to maintain the required level of service provided. Federal sequestration automatic reductions are intended to be implemented annually, so the impact for the current fiscal year would be greater, since the entire annual spending cut is spread over the remainder of the fiscal year.

Sequestration or any other congressionally legislated deficit reduction strategy, will undoubtedly impact the Virgin Islands economy directly or indirectly. Until the U.S. economy returns to a stronger growth path, simply sustaining the automatic reductions is not a viable deficit reduction strategy. The automatic spending cuts would abruptly stop the current U.S. economic recovery. Recent gains in U.S. employment, an indicator of economic growth, have been achieved from ongoing fiscal and monetary measures. Reduced federal government spending will impede both the U.S. and U.S. Virgin Islands economic recoveries.

Fiscal Impact to the Virgin Islands Economy

The Virgin Islands is currently experiencing high unemployment at 13.3% for December 2012, 17.0% for St. Croix district, and 9.9% for St. Thomas-St. John district, and it is safe to say fiscal and economic concerns related to the legislated federal spending cuts will hamper economic growth efforts. The annual loss in federal spending is estimated to well exceed \$10 million, depending on congressional legislation. If the rate of local unemployment continues to increase, the impact of eliminating critical federal grant spending will have a significant impact on government services in the Territory.

Federal funds support vital services in the Territory; these services are exempt from sequestration reductions but expenses associated with delivering these services, such as personnel costs and direct operating costs, are subject to automatic spending cuts and may warrant General Fund or other local resource funding to maintain the level of service to residents, both young and old, in dire need in the Territory.

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Table 1: Total Virgin Islands Federal Grant Funding Sequester By Government Entity For Fiscal Year 2013

Government Entity	Federal Grant Budget	Estimated Federal Sequester	Total Federal Exempt	Adjusted Federal Grant Budget	Adjusted Federal Sequester	Residual Federal Budget
Board of Education	\$1,000,000	\$82,000		\$1,000,000	\$82,000	\$918,000
Bureau of Corrections	\$400,000	\$32,800	\$400,000	\$0	\$0	\$400,000
Department Plan. & Nat. Resources	\$11,340,415	\$929,914		\$11,340,415	\$929,914	\$10,410,501
Department Human Services	\$44,922,726	\$3,683,664	\$23,789,765	\$21,132,961	\$1,732,903	\$43,189,823
Department of Agriculture	\$270,000	\$22,140		\$270,000	\$22,140	\$247,860
Department of Education	\$38,622,187	\$3,167,019	\$6,506,527	\$32,115,660	\$2,633,484	\$35,988,703
Department of Health	\$17,867,057	\$1,465,099		\$17,867,057	\$1,465,099	\$16,401,958
Department of Justice	\$5,315,081	\$435,837		\$5,315,081	\$435,837	\$4,879,244
Department of Labor	\$7,346,887	\$602,445	\$2,147,734	\$5,199,153	\$426,331	\$6,920,556
Department of Public Works	\$21,620,468	\$1,772,878	\$2,016,000	\$19,604,468	\$1,607,566	\$20,012,902
Emergency Management Ag.	\$2,309,301	\$189,363		\$2,309,301	\$189,363	\$2,119,938
Office of the Adjutant General	\$5,354,486	\$503,322		\$5,354,486	\$503,322	\$4,851,164
Office of the Governor	\$262,202	\$21,501		\$262,202	\$21,501	\$240,701
Office of the Lt. Governor	\$41,275	\$3,385		\$41,275	\$3,385	\$37,890
Police Department	\$4,960,637	\$406,772		\$4,960,637	\$406,772	\$4,553,865
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Total	\$161,632,722	\$13,318,137	\$34,860,026	\$126,772,696	\$10,459,615	\$151,173,107

Source: Annual Executive Budget, Fiscal Year 2013, Government of the U.S. Virgin Islands, Under Threat and OMB P.L. 112-155

Table 2: U.S. Virgin Islands Federal Grant Funding Budgeted By Government Entity For Fiscal Year 2013

Government Entity	Total Federal Budget	General Fund Total Budget	% Federal Grant	Federal Funded Positions	Total Agency Positions	% Federal Funded
Office of the Adjutant General	\$5,354,486	\$6,802,416	79%	48	51	94%
Department of Plan. & Natural Resources	\$11,340,415	\$22,232,034	51%	23	245	9%
Department of Public Works	\$21,620,468	\$43,701,515	49%	3	278	1%
Department of Labor	\$7,346,887	\$14,892,115	49%	30	155	19%
Department Human Services	\$44,922,726	\$105,300,521	43%	430	897	48%
Department of Health	\$17,867,057	\$44,549,705	40%	122	469	26%
Emergency Management Agency	\$2,309,301	\$6,688,750	35%	16	77	21%
Department of Justice	\$5,315,081	\$18,429,443	29%	45	178	25%
Board of Education	\$1,000,000	\$4,469,468	22%	0	1	0%
Department of Education	\$38,622,187	\$209,640,461	18%	326	2,705	12%
Department of Agriculture	\$270,000	\$3,066,354	9%	1	55	2%
Police Department	\$4,960,637	\$58,131,778	9%	23	761	3%
Office of the Governor	\$262,202	\$9,312,645	3%	1	104	1%
Bureau of Corrections	\$400,000	\$26,196,230	2%	0	357	0%
Office of the Lt. Governor	\$41,275	\$7,389,631	1%	0	121	0%
	=====	=====		=====	=====	
Total	\$161,632,722	\$580,803,066		1,068	6,454	17%

Source: Annual Executive Budget, Fiscal Year 2013, Government of the U.S. Virgin Islands

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Table 3: U.S. Virgin Islands Federal Grant Funding Budget Categories By Government Entity For Fiscal Year 2013

Government Entity	Federal Grant Budget	Personnel Services	Capital Outlays	Fringe Benefits	Supplies	Other Services & Charges	Utilities
Board of Education	\$1,000,000					\$1,000,000	
Bureau of Corrections	\$400,000		\$150,000			\$250,000	
Department Human Services	\$44,922,726	\$12,860,495	\$50,000	\$5,771,008	\$943,836	\$25,165,296	\$132,091
Department of Agriculture	\$270,000	41,730		17,942	19,764	190,564	
Department of Education	\$38,622,187	\$13,055,618	\$81,060	\$4,780,362	\$5,967,666	\$14,737,481	0.1%
Department of Health	\$17,867,057	\$5,122,034	\$138,595	\$1,889,235	\$6,314,446	\$4,349,328	\$53,419
Department of Justice	\$5,315,081	\$2,004,989	\$35,000	\$744,086	\$137,815	\$2,350,791	\$42,400
Department of Labor	\$7,346,887	\$3,396,574		\$1,021,622	\$106,477	\$2,745,214	\$77,000
Department of Plan. & Nat. Res.	\$11,340,415	\$5,763,378	\$177,016	\$1,993,992	\$509,631	\$2,808,897	\$87,500
Department of Public Works	\$21,620,468	\$125,350	\$21,306,773	\$51,612		\$136,733	
Emergency Management Ag.	\$2,309,301	\$712,691	\$134,103	\$262,008	\$56,916	\$1,143,583	
Office of the Adjutant General	\$5,351,535	\$1,496,662	\$750,625	\$641,058	\$283,963	\$1,242,718	\$936,509
Office of the Governor	\$262,202	\$95,381		\$30,165	\$10,000	\$123,356	\$3,300
Office of the Lt. Governor	\$41,275		\$3,500		\$2,500	\$35,275	
Police Department	\$4,960,637	\$1,497,320	\$565,000	\$404,814	\$148,922	\$2,344,581	
	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====
Total Federal Funds	\$161,629,771	\$46,172,222	\$23,391,672	\$17,607,904	\$14,501,936	\$58,623,817	\$1,332,219

Source: Annual Executive Budget, Fiscal Year 2013, Government of the U.S. Virgin Islands

Table 4: U.S. Virgin Islands Projected Federal Grant Funding Outlay Percentages By Government Entity For Fiscal Year 2013

Government Entity	Federal Grant Budget	Personnel Services	Capital Outlays	Fringe Benefits	Supplies	Other Services & Charges	Utilities
Board of Education	\$1,000,000	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%
Bureau of Corrections	\$400,000	0.0%	37.5%	0.0%	0.0%	62.5%	0.0%
Department Human Services	\$44,922,726	28.6%	0.1%	12.8%	2.1%	56.0%	0.3%
Department of Agriculture	\$270,000	15.5%	0.0%	6.6%	7.3%	70.6%	0.0%
Department of Education	\$38,622,187	33.8%	0.2%	12.4%	15.5%	38.2%	0.0%
Department of Health	\$17,867,057	28.7%	0.8%	10.6%	35.3%	24.3%	0.3%
Department of Justice	\$5,315,081	37.7%	0.7%	14.0%	2.6%	44.2%	0.8%
Department of Labor	\$7,346,887	46.2%	0.0%	13.9%	1.4%	37.4%	1.0%
Department of Pl. & Nat. Res.	\$11,340,415	50.8%	1.6%	17.6%	4.5%	24.8%	0.8%
Department of Public Works	\$21,620,468	0.6%	98.5%	0.2%	0.0%	0.6%	0.0%
Emergency Management Ag.	\$2,309,301	30.9%	5.8%	11.3%	2.5%	49.5%	0.0%
Office of the Adjut. General	\$5,351,535	28.0%	14.0%	12.0%	5.3%	23.2%	17.5%
Office of the Governor	\$262,202	36.4%	0.0%	11.5%	3.8%	47.0%	1.3%
Office of the Lt. Governor	\$41,275	0.0%	8.5%	0.0%	6.1%	85.5%	0.0%
Police Department	\$4,960,637	30.2%	11.4%	8.2%	3.0%	47.3%	0.0%
	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====
Total Federal Grant Funding	100%	28.6%	14.5%	10.9%	9.0%	36.3%	0.8%
Total Government General	100%	45.1%	0.2%	21.9%	1.9%	25.9%	5.0%

Source: Annual Executive Budget, Fiscal Year 2013, Government of the U.S. Virgin Islands

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Appendix: Detailed Virgin Islands Federal Grant Projected Funding Budget Grants By Government Entity and Grant Type For Fiscal Year 2013

Government Entity	Federal Grant Budget	CFDA Code	Grant Type	Grant Value	Federal Exempted	Adjusted Budget	Total Federal Sequester	Residual Budget
Department of Justice	\$5,315,081	16.755	Program Grants	\$814,495		\$814,495	\$66,789	\$747,706
		93.563	Child Support	\$4,500,586		\$4,500,586	\$369,048	\$4,131,538
Bureau of Corrections	\$400,000	15.875	ESPD Territories	\$400,000	\$400,000	\$0	\$0	\$400,000
Office of the Governor	\$262,202	81.041	Energy	\$155,000		\$155,000	\$12,710	\$142,290
		81.042	Weather	\$56,290		\$56,290	\$4,616	\$51,674
		93.525	ACA Exchanges	\$50,912		\$50,912	\$4,175	\$46,737
Emergency Management Ag.	\$2,309,301	97.209	Flood Mitigation	\$112,500		\$112,500	\$9,225	\$103,275
		97.042	EMPG	\$919,000		\$919,000	\$75,358	\$843,642
		97.067	Homeland	\$640,301		\$640,301	\$52,505	\$587,796
		97.092	Flood	\$637,500		\$637,500	\$52,275	\$585,225
Office of the Adj. General	\$5,354,486	12.401	Master Coop. Agreement	\$5,354,486		\$5,354,486	\$503,322	\$4,851,164
Office of the Lt. Governor	\$41,275	93.779	Medicare	\$41,275		\$41,275	\$3,385	\$37,890
Board of Education	\$1,000,000	84.378	College Grant Program	\$1,000,000		\$1,000,000	\$82,000	\$918,000
Department of Labor	\$7,346,887	17.002	Labor Force Statistics	\$363,324		\$363,324	\$29,793	\$333,531
		17.005	Comp. Working Conditions	\$57,000		\$57,000	\$4,674	\$52,326
		17.207	Wagner-Peyser	\$1,466,984		\$1,466,984	\$120,293	\$1,346,691
		17.225	Unemployment Insurance	\$2,147,734	\$2,147,734	\$0	\$0	\$2,147,734
		17.235	Senior Employment	\$1,010,475		\$1,010,475	\$82,859	\$927,616
		17.258	WIA	\$2,040,270		\$2,040,270	\$167,302	\$1,872,968
		17.503	Occp. Safety & Health	\$202,100		\$202,100	\$16,572	\$185,528
		17.804	Veteran's Program	\$59,000		\$59,000	\$4,838	\$54,162
Department of Education	\$38,622,187	10.555	Nat. School Lunch Program	\$6,145,055	\$6,145,055	\$0	\$0	\$6,145,055
		10.561	Child Nutrition	\$361,472	\$361,472	\$0	\$0	\$361,472
		10.599	Food Assistance & Nutrition	\$1,985,324		\$1,985,324	\$162,797	\$1,822,527
		84.027	Special Education	\$9,348,314		\$9,348,314	\$766,562	\$8,581,752
		84.403	Consolidated Outlying Ares.	\$20,664,522		\$20,664,522	\$1,694,491	\$18,970,031
		84.041	Special Federal Funds	\$117,500		\$117,500	\$9,635	\$107,865
Police Department	\$4,960,637	16.523	Juvenile	\$160,733		\$160,733	\$13,180	\$147,553
		16.575	Crime	\$1,499,837		\$1,499,837	\$122,987	\$1,376,850
		16.738	Justice Assistance	\$1,672,058		\$1,672,058	\$137,109	\$1,534,949
		20.699	State & Community	\$1,628,009		\$1,628,009	\$133,497	\$1,494,512
Department of Public Works	\$21,620,468	15.875	ESPD of Territories	\$2,016,000	\$2,016,000	\$0	\$0	\$2,016,000
		20.205	Highway	\$18,200,000		\$18,200,000	\$1,492,400	\$16,707,600
		20.507	Urban	\$981,306		\$981,306	\$80,467	\$900,839
		20.521	Capital Assistance E&D	\$423,162		\$423,162	\$34,699	\$388,463
Department of Health	\$17,867,057	10.557	Nutrition	\$7,200,527		\$7,200,527	\$590,443	\$6,610,084
		84.181	Special Education	\$759,289		\$759,289	\$62,262	\$697,027
		93.069	Healthcare Related	\$1,086,970		\$1,086,970	\$89,132	\$997,838
		93.217	Family Planning	\$885,504		\$885,504	\$72,611	\$812,893
		93.243	Substance Abuse	\$792,000		\$792,000	\$64,944	\$727,056
		93.268	Immunizations	\$1,603,990		\$1,603,990	\$131,527	\$1,472,463
		93.283	CDC Assistance	\$728,841		\$728,841	\$59,765	\$669,076
		93.889	Bioterrorism	\$347,335		\$347,335	\$28,481	\$318,854
		93.917	HIV Care	\$1,917,035		\$1,917,035	\$157,197	\$1,759,838
		93.999	Block Grants	\$2,545,566		\$2,545,566	\$208,736	\$2,336,830
Depart. of Human Services	\$44,922,726	10.561	SNAP	\$5,705,765	\$5,705,765	\$0	\$0	\$5,705,765
		16.576	Crime	\$128,000		\$128,000	\$10,496	\$117,504
		84.126	Disability, Rehab. & Living	\$2,191,757		\$2,191,757	\$179,724	\$2,012,033
		93.048	Medicare Patrol	\$95,000		\$95,000	\$7,790	\$87,210
		93.558	TANF	\$3,554,000	\$3,554,000	\$0	\$0	\$3,554,000
		93.575	Child Care	\$8,015,027		\$8,015,027	\$657,232	\$7,357,795
		93.006	Head Start	\$9,366,679		\$9,366,679	\$768,068	\$8,598,611
		93.077	Medicare Prescription	\$1,061,362		\$1,061,362	\$87,032	\$974,330
		93.778	Medical Assistance	\$14,530,000	\$14,530,000	\$0	\$0	\$14,530,000
		94.002	Foster/Grand	\$275,136		\$275,136	\$22,561	\$252,575
Depart. of Plan. & Nat. Res.	\$11,340,415	11.407	Fisheries/Coast	\$4,458,081		\$4,458,081	\$365,563	\$4,092,518
		15.622	Historical Preservation	\$597,347		\$597,347	\$48,982	\$548,365
		66.454	Water Quality	\$1,643,297		\$1,643,297	\$134,750	\$1,508,547
		66.605	Performance Partnership	\$3,520,381		\$3,520,381	\$288,671	\$3,231,710
		66.804	Underground Storage	\$270,855		\$270,855	\$22,210	\$248,645
		66.817	Tribal	\$100,000		\$100,000	\$8,200	\$91,800
		97.012	Boat Safety	\$750,454		\$750,454	\$61,537	\$688,917
Department of Agriculture	\$270,000	10.675	Forestry Assistance	\$270,000		\$270,000	\$22,140	\$247,860
Total	\$161,632,722			\$161,632,722	\$34,860,026	\$126,772,696	\$10,459,615	\$151,173,107

Source: Annual Executive Budget, Fiscal Year 2013, Government of the U.S. Virgin Islands, Under Threat and OMB P.L.112-155

BUREAU OF ECONOMIC RESEARCH, 1050 NORRE GADE #5, ST. THOMAS, U.S. VIRGIN ISLANDS 00802